The stormy high school scene

By Tom Newton

Prostitution, drugs, shootings, equality demands by blacks, protection demands by parents, strike threats by teachers, police on campus—this is what the high school scene has become in San Francisco.

A letter submitted by 20 Polytechnic High School teachers last week complained about conditions at the school.

The list included large scale absenteeism, an average of five students a day treated for drug reaction, sexual intercourse on campus, attacks on students by other students, prostitution and pimping, students in possession of dangerous weapons, and false and real fire alarms.

At a recent meeting with Mayor Joseph Alioto and Police Chief Thomas Cahill, parents threatened to keep their children at home "if protection can't be guaranteed."

"Where there's trouble, the police ought to be there," Alioto replied.

"Punks, troublemakers and provocators should be picked out and suspended."

Black student unions are forming or are active at most of the city's high schools. Among demands drawn up by the Poly BSU are that more black teachers be hired, all faculty members be required to take black history courses and that restrooms and cafeteria food be improved.

The BSU at George Washington High School has demanded that a mural in the school entrance, depicting blacks as slaves, be removed.

Poly High students marching recently on the San Francisco Board of Education reflect the growing mood of unrest among the nation's high school students.

Black student groups at other high schools have organized class boycotts and teach-ins.

Teachers meanwhile are demanding protection and higher pay, and Balboa High School principal Lewis Morris has requested re-assignment.

The San Francisco Classroom Teachers Association believes "violence, anarchy, and possibly even a fatality could strike in a San Francisco school at any moment."

"No school which is unsafe for students and teachers should be open," said Noel F. Breaugh, executive secretary of the teachers association.

The association also demanded an investigation "of the possibility that organized outside forces are guiding the growing incidence of violence in our schools."

The national council of the Students for a Democratic Society gathered recently in Colo-

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PHOENIX

Vol 2, No. 5 *Thursday, the Thirty-first Day of October, MCMLXVIII* *Eight Pages*

Election day protest of 'American imperialism' is planned by SDS

Protests against the ROTC program and the entire concept of "American imperialism" are being planned for election day, Nov. 5, by SF State's Students for a Democratic Society.

The protests will be part of a nationwide series of demonstrations on college and high school campuses, which were planned at a meeting of SDS's national council earlier this month in Boulder, Colo.

SF State's SDS chapter is planning a different kind of action than that recommended by its national council.

"We don't feel a strike would be effective here," said Gordon deMarco, co-chairman of SDS. "Our goal is to point out the imperialism on the campus and in the nation."

Three different SDS protests are in the works for Nov. 5.

The first is to be directed at the AFROTC on campus. Plans for this action are not yet definite, according to deMarco, but it is likely that an eviction notice will be served to AFROTC.

The second phase of the demonstrations will take place at the Presidio Army Base in San Francisco. SDS plans to march to the gate of the base to protest the death of an Army stockade prisoner and the arrest of 27 soldiers who protested the killing.

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The final protest will occur in front of City Hall, where a rally is planned for the evening.

At City Hall, according to deMarco, speakers will make a call for an end to the war and "racist rule" in America while pointing out the "fraudulency of the election process."

Later, a torchlight parade is scheduled to pass by Nixon and Humphrey campaign headquarters to symbolize the SDS contention that there is little or no difference between the two presidential candidates.

SDS groups from UC Berkeley, City College of San Francisco and San Mateo City College are scheduled to join SF State's chapter in the protests.

AS fund tangle

By Billy Hester

Any student unhappy with the way the $300,000 in student funds is spent by the current AS student government can take no comfort from the Legislative Rule 22.

Rule 22 was passed on Oct. 3 by unanimous vote of AS Legislature. Section II of the rule allows AS programs (like Tutorial Program and Experimental College) that want to change non-salary items in their budgets by requesting the AS Business Office to approve such changes.

This involves about $50,000 in student funds whose only elected student overseer now, in effect, is the AS Treasurer, who must co-sign authorizations with the AS Business Manager.

If AS has not abdicated some of its control of student funds, it seems at least to have made that control more indirect.

Justification

AS President Russell Bass admits this is true, but is quick to point out as justification that "it was fairly clearly understood at election time (last May) that this party (The "Community Action" slate now in power) was running with the support of, and in the support of, the hut programs and organizations."

The organizations that benefited most from Community Action's victory were, in order: Black Students Union, with a budget increase from last year's $4,400 to $22,000; Experimental College, $5,100 to $16,000, and the Tutorial program, $6,900 to $14,000.

Many traditional organizations disappeared from the budget. Athletics, which received about $48,000 last year, received $12,800 this year, and probably will not receive any money next year.

Organizations such as College Y, Forensics Union, Pep Ensemble, Philosophy Club, Rally Committee and Rugby Club have been eliminated entirely from the AS budget

However, Community Action isn't doing anything it didn't promise to do.

That is, with the exception of Rule 22.

Community Action's campaign booklet last spring promised to watch campus organizations closely to make sure that "the agreements on which money is allocated are being fulfilled." Therein lies the rub.

Budget Control

Rule 22 dumps much budget control into the hands of George Yamamoto, salaried AS Business Manager, and Sheldon Nyman, acting assistant business manager.

Under the previous budget system the student body had some control of funds through its representatives. Now, until an end-of-the-year report is made, the only people assuring that the money is spent the way it was intended will be Yamamoto and whomever replaces Nyman (who is resigning his position).

"They can change their programs around any way they want now," Nyman said. "All they have to do is inform the Business Office. If at the end of the year it is decided that an organization spent its money wrongly it can be punished next year by cutting off funds." However, such pun-

Murray charges black studies 'stall'

Controversial English instructor George Murray has called for a strike on the SF State campus next Wednesday to protest administration "stalling" of the proposed Black Studies program.

The fate of the Black Studies program now rests with the Instructional Policies Committee of the Academic Senate. The IRC committee is presently considering a proposal for the black studies program submitted Oct. 8 by the program's acting chairman, Nathan Hare.

In a speech on the speaker's platform earlier this week, Murray charged that administration policies are standing in the way of Black Studies progress. He called for students, faculty and staff members to join Wednesday's strike.

Eight Demands

And, in a meeting this Tuesday, the Black Students Union drew up eight demands concerning Black Studies to be presented to the administration on a "grant or we strike" basis.

Yesterday afternoon the Students for a Democratic Society voted to support the strike, urging white students to respect picket lines which tenatively have been planned.

Joseph Miksak, chairman of the Instructional Policies Committee, termed Murray's charge against the administration "unfair."

Miksak discounted the charge that the black studies program was being stalled. "The proposal for the program was not written up until Oct. 8, and the first time it got into the hands of any committee of the Academic Senate was Oct. 10," he said.

The Senate, a faculty group, is the academic policy making body for SF State, and as such must give its approval to the Black Studies program.

'Talked About'

"The program has been talked about before, but we couldn't do anything until we had an official written proposal," Miksak reiterated.

Miksak said his committee still has some questions to answer about the program before it can be submitted to the full Academic Senate for consideration.

First, according to Miksak, is the question of how the college will generate ample FTE (full-time equivalent) to accomodate the program, within the present framework of the college's master plan.

Second, Miksak said, is the completion of the initial program proposal, such as course descriptions.

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NO IVY FOR SF STATE'S URBAN ARM

By Robert Cuddy

No ivy embraces the walls of this college—only the grime of the city. No luxurious lawns and stately oaks bound the main building—multi-story steel monoliths instead surround it. The peaceful chirps of gentle birds have been usurped by the honks and screeches of city traffic.

This is no ordinary college campus. It is the urban arm of SF State, the Downtown Center extension.

The four-story structure reposes on Powell Street in San Francisco's Tenderloin, far from the quietude of its Holloway Avenue main body.

A woeful lack of space and facilities announces itself from every crowded classroom and cluttered hallway. Despite these inadequacies, students and faculty harbor a high degree of personal motivation, a sense of pride in their institution, and display closer and healthier relationships than seems possible at a multiversity such as our own.

SF State's Downtown Center, located in the heart of San Francisco.

William P. Golden Jr., director of the Downtown Center, is "not surprised that the building is inadequate to house a college program," since it originally had been built as an Elks Club.

"That was in 1909, or sometime shortly after the earthquake," Golden said.

"The Elks occupied the building until around 1924. Later, City College of San Francisco offered some of its first courses here," Golden said.

"From the mid-1930's until 1958 UC Berkeley used it as an extension division, and we took it over in 1958."

At that time the Downtown Center aimed at creating a business resident program in conjunction with the world business department at SF State.

The emphasis shifted from business in 1962 to a program offering upper and lower division courses that can be applied toward a four-year degree.

Only 24 units taken at the Downtown Center may be applied toward a baccalaureate de-

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PHOENIX
Editorial

There's a big catch to AS government Rule 22

The Associated Students government has overstepped its bounds in passing a measure that essentially removes student control of some $50,000 in student funds.

We refer to Rule 22, passed recently by the Associated Students Legislature, which essentially eliminates item-by-item spending of student funds not appropriated for salary items. We calculate that this applies to some $50,000 of the $300,000 generated by the $10 AS membership fee every full-time student must pay during registration.

We could assume that the rule was passed to stream-line AS budget operations. Or we could assume the AS government has bowed to special interest groups it has openly vowed to serve.

We believe the latter is true.

The clique in power in AS government—President Russell Bass and his "Community Action" slate of officers—swept into office last spring promising to fund organizations like Experimental College and Community Involvement Program. Students elected Bass' slate, giving a mandate for increased budgeting of these programs. This year, EC, CIP and other such organizations recieved more money while athletics, creative arts and other such programs took budget cuts.

Originally, each organization funded by AS this year had to submit budgets showing item-by-item how it intended to spend its AS allocation. But with Rule 22 these organizations no longer have to follow their budgets where non-salary items are concerned.

To spend non-salary money on whatever desired, an organization now has only to get approval from AS Business Manager George Yamamoto. So it is Yamamoto (a salaried AS employee), rather than elected student officials, who has the final say on such budget changes.

Yamamoto was hired earlier this year as a replacement for Harold Harroun, who was fired at Bass' request because he allegedly did not work well with student organizations. It is interesting that Yamamoto had to be interviewed by some of these same organizations before he was hired by the AS.

We are unsure whether Yamamoto will serve the interests of the entire student body or the interests of the power clique that hired him.

Rule 22 provides that AS government, if unhappy with the way an organization has spent its money, can take action at the end of the school year by eliminating that organization from next year's budget. We seriously doubt, however, that the Community Action student government will take any such action against the organizations it has pledged to support.

The solution, we believe, is for students to demand the repeal of Rule 22. This could be achieved by a referendum, which could be placed on the next AS ballot by a petition signed by 5 percent of the student body—about 900 persons.

We believe that spending of students funds should be the responsibility of elected student officials, not the AS Business Manager.

And, we believe students should demand that every organization funded by AS once again be required to show exactly how students' money is being spent.

Yes on Proposition 3

Approval of a $250 million educational bond issue is vital to higher education in California.

Schools, colleges and universities are overcrowded, turning away many potential students, and sorely are in need of expansion to keep pace with the educational needs of California.

Proposition 3, on the Nov. 5 ballot, will give institutions the needed income to expand and accommodate additional students.

Proposition 3 would authorize the state to sell $200 million in bonds for UC and state college expansion and construction, and $50 million in bonds for reconstruction or replacement of substandard public schools.

If the residents of California want to keep a tradition of free education for young people, it is imperative that they vote yes on Proposition 3.

UC's spoiled kids

The actions of certain students on the UC Berkeley campus resemble those of a group of spoiled, self-centered kids.

UC faculty members asked the university for a series of lectures, for three units credit, on racism—10 to be given by Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Party leader. The Board of Regents awarded them only one Cleaver lecture for credit.

At this refusal, hundreds of students threw temper tantrums—demonstrated, destroyed records and property, and caused general disruption on campus—using racial discrimination as the excuse.

But there seems to be a marked absence of black students participating in the demonstrations. Past experiences have shown that black students are the first to defend themselves against racism.

If discrimination is involved now, it is that of approximately 900 members of Students for a Democratic Society against 27,000 other students trying to get an education.

We believe that minority dissenters should not disrupt the educational process for the majority of the students.

A new trend at UC Berkeley is becoming apparent, however. Students of the majority position—ones who apparently want to continue their education without campus turmoil—are starting to speak out, protesting against the disruptive tactics used by SDS.

Last week at an SDS rally on the steps of Sproul Hall, students spoke out against campus turmoil, telling SDS students that destruction and disruption on the campus was not wanted.

We applaud the get-tough position of UC Chancellor Roger Heyns and urge the majority students to take a more direct role in putting an end to campus disruption.

If the radical minority tries to control the destiny of the majority by violence and intimidation then the radicals should be kicked off campus.

LEE HEIDHUES

President Nixon would be good for Demos

The great rollercoaster, politics 1968, comes to the end of the line next Tuesday.

Because of an archaic system American voters will choose a president from among two former vice-presidents and a former governor of Alabama. Many reasons may be set forth for rejecting this trio.

Richard Nixon has run a fuzzy, ambiguous campaign. The selection of Maryland Governor Spiro T. Agnew as running mate did not enhance the new Nixon image.

Hubert Humphrey's nomination was a fitting commentary on the convention process. No self-respecting citizen could vote for the Chicago nominee, particularly when he has been Lyndon Johnson's faithful lieutenant.

The people spoke in the primaries. Johnson and Humphrey were rejected. Neither one deserves to govern. Neither one will.

George Wallace cites the problems and offers solutions that would lead to complex difficulties. While votes for the Alabaman are not wasted, they offer nothing toward enlightenment. Hopefully, the American body politic will feel this way next Tuesday.

COMPLIMENTS OF RULE 22

A Wallace presidency would be calamitous. After seeing the lean southerner, I concluded Wallace as President would not change the system. He would bring it down.

A Humphrey presidency would be a pyrhhic victory for the Democrat party. Hubert Humphrey's chances of pulling the country together are 50-50 at best. If he fails, his opposition, the Republicans and Wallace, would hasten the demise of liberal America.

Lesser Evil

So the battle is raging among independents and liberals over who is the lesser evil.

One party calls for the election of Humphrey. Its plea is based on Humphrey's liberal past and a hope that Humphrey will liberate himself from LBJ and move on to greatness. This group also harbors fears, real and imagined of Nixon.

Other Democrat pundits believe a Nixon victory and four years in the White House will allow their party time to recoup.

This school of thought, led by such writers as Walter Lippman and Stewart Alsop, deserves a closer look.

Polls show the Democrats will control both houses of Congress. With a probably 60-40 edge in the Senate and a comfortable margin in the House, Democrats would be in rule.

Build Leadership

While being in control of Congress, the Democrats will be able to build new leadership. And, a new breed is ready to grab the standard.

As an opposition party the Democrats would be in an enviable position. They would have the congressional majority and Nixon as President. Nothing could be more healthy for the party.

In 1970 Democrats will gain in Congress and by 1972 hopefully will have fashioned their new leadership.

Nixon is an unknown quantity. Though a traveled politician loved by some Republicans and detested by most Democrats, he never has had a chance to govern.

It is difficult to foresee Nixon as a truly enlightened leader. There seems to be too much of the "tricky Dick" image evident.

Will Be Watched

However, coming in on a largely negative vote and with a Democrat Congress, Nixon as President would be a closely-watched man.

Nixon would not rock the boat. After five years of Johnson, the "silent majority," as Nixon calls it, wants a respite.

Democrats and liberals will do anything but rest. After four years of Nixon as President, people again will seek change.

ART BEEGHLY

Fresno State has The Answer

"The most chilling news of the week was the announcement that the young turks of the San Francisco cell of the Students for a Democratic Society were planning a visit to the Fresno State College campus.

"Their aim is to create trouble, to get the cops on campus if possible and to grab some free publicity.

"Our aim should be to see that they don't get away with any such thing."

So wrote columnist Eric Gilliam in the Fresno State newspaper, "The Daily Collegian," last Wednesday.

SDS members travelled to Fresno State to support George Murray's talk the next day.

Why was Gilliam so upset? Doesn't he favor free speech?

After looking at the Fresno campus and hearing the State College Trustees again refuse approval of SF State's College Union, it becomes clear that Fresno State's disdain of the "radicals from up North" is warranted.

Good Thing

Fresno State has a good thing going.

While SF State students demonstrate against the war and racism, Fresno State students luxuriate in their brand new dorms.

While SF State makes the front pages of newspapers and the education sections of national magazines both for our innovations and our radicalism, Fresno State students, 6,000 strong per game, cheer their team to victory on the gridiron.

Frederic Ness has been president at Fresno State since 1964. He has experienced only one "student confrontation."

Ness once allowed a Communist to speak on campus. He was hung in effigy for it.

We "bus" our dishes in the Commons. At Fresno State, conveyor belts whisk the trays back into the cafeteria's kitchen.

Another difference stands out.

Our College Union exists only in architectural drawings and as one or two scale models brought out for the Trustees to gawk.

Fresno State's Student Union, complete with bowling alley, billiard room, art gallery, barber shop and lounges, opens next month.

'Ticky-Tacky'

Fresno State's Student Union is a ticky-tacky design of lifeless white cement and office-building plate glass windows. Not very distinctive. But the Trustees approved it and the students got it.

Fresno State College, and its 11,000 students, is located in the northeast corner of the city, almost in Clovis. Extracurricular activities for students include zipping down Shaw Avenue in front of the campus at 50 m.p.h. (it's legal) and exploring nearby Blackstone Avenue—a tinsel paradise of hamburger stands, discount department stores and $6 motels. During the Trustees' meeting, an 85-degree haze dirtied the sky.

Aren't we lucky to be studying at SF State, enveloped by intellectual ferment and soothing, cooling fog?

Fraternities and football games are above us. Aren't we brilliant?

But as long as Governor Reagan keeps appointing political conservatives to the State College Board of Trustees, it will be Fresno State that will progress.

We welcome your comments

Phoenix welcomes comments from its readers. Letters to the editor should be kept as brief as possible and are subject to condensation. All letters must be signed. Letters should be sent to the Phoenix, HLL 207, San Francisco State College.

"A politician is a man who believes that the greatest catastrophe that can possibly befall his country is the election of somebody else to the office he wants" —Murray Leinster

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San Francisco, California 94132
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Phoenix is a weekly laboratory newspaper published during the regular school year by the Department of Journalism, San Francisco State College. The editorial content does not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of the Department of Journalism or the college administration.

Represented by National Educational Advertising Services, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

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A message for girls in trouble: Wray Morehouse at your service

By Art Beeghly

"Pregnant? Need Help? Call 848-6036," advise small cards posted on campus bulletin boards and buildings.

When you telephone the Berkeley number, a male voice answers: "848-6036. May I help you?"

Wray Morehouse is at your service.

You might want to know if you are pregnant. You might want to find a job and a place to stay while pregnant and avoid a dreary unwed mothers' home. You might want to try to get a legal abortion in California. Or, you might want an abortion in Mexico or Japan.

Pre-Med School

Morehouse, a 27-year-old UC Berkeley psychology major has operated his "pregnancy service" for five years.

Morehouse spent some time in pre-medical school for dentistry and has two uncles who are doctors.

"I've spent a lot of time around hospitals. I can tell a good doctor from a bad one," he said.

Last year 2,000 persons phoned, or about five a day.

"Some people phone, hear my voice and hang up," Morehouse said.

"About half the women that phone are pregnant. Most of them have their babies.

"Last year, I got 50 jobs and lodgings for expectant mothers. Only about one-tenth of the people I talk to choose abortion," Morehouse said.

"Half of the abortions were done legally in California. About 20 girls followed my suggestions and got abortions where I recommended."

Morehouse said his pregnancy service gives him both satisfaction and "dire frustration."

"Girls phone back and tell me everything worked out. But, more often I can't convince them about my service and myself. They phone back and tell me they had abortions and hurt themselves. Or, they remain undecided and then it is too late to do anything.

"I don't arrange abortions," Morehouse said, "I tell girls where there are competent hospitals and doctors. They must make the arrangements."

Morehouse's personal experience with abortion would seem to prohibit him from recommending a doctor or hospital that in the least doubt lacks safety.

Girl Friend

"My girl friend was pregnant about five years ago and what she went through I wouldn't wish on anyone," he said. "Back-alley chiropractors or going south of the border and asking a taxi driver for an abortionist is just a quick way to die."

"The expenses are mainly paid by a woman in San Francisco whose daughter died of an illegal abortion in Los Angeles," Morehouse said.

Morehouse also spends his own money, earned through a freelance audio-visual service. He also heads money-making "sensitivity training encounter groupings," somewhat similar to Escalen, where people work out their inhibitions before a camera.

Morehouse advises girls how to obtain a legal abortion in California, under the Therapeutic Abortion Law passed by the state legislature late last year.

Abortions OK'd

Hospital authorities can approve an abortion if the girl is in physical danger because of her pregnancy; if rape was involved, or if she is psychologically unfit to be a mother.

Morehouse recommends 10 or 12 hospitals in the Bay Area where doctors "are more liberal" than others and where abortions more often are granted. He also approves one hospital in Japan and two in Mexico.

"My conscience is clear in recommending them." Morehouse said, "I have been to Mexico several times checking on the with girls who have had abortions.

"The abortionists in Mexico which I recommend are among the most competent in the world. Some doctors down there have done 30,000 abortions and that's a lot of experience."

Clinics Change

Morehouse constantly checks the quality of hospitals and talks with girls who have had abor-

"In one week a clinic's doctors can change. Some quacks come in and just destroy people," he said.

"I personally handle most of the communications because there aren't many people who would wish to take the chance."

Morehouse will continue putting up his cards and answering the phone. He hopes to open offices soon in New York and Los Angeles.

Morehouse is confident that abortions eventually will be legalized because of the world's overpopulation problems. Then, he believes, his service no longer will be needed.

Wray Morehouse, Pregnancy Advice

Pregnant ?

Need HELP?

Call 415/848-6036

OR CALL OAKLAND MOBILE ••••••• YR2-6785

Poem center shortage

Poetry Center partisans are awaiting the word.

Last Wednesday, center director Mark Linenthal pleaded with the Associated Students Finance Committee for more budget money.

The allocation for this school year is $1,722. It will "last the fall semester only," Linenthal said.

An additional $1,400 is needed if the well attended program of campus poetry readings is to continue through the spring.

Some $600 also was requested to finance a newsletter to supply literary news of the Bay Area.

According to Linenthal, the newsletter "may help elicit financial support" for the center through subscriptions and new center memberships.

Most of the $1,400 would be used to bring well-known poets and writers to the campus. It also would help finance an audio-visual technician to duplicate a huge library of tapes of campus readings by famous authors and poets, according to Linenthal.

In the past 15 years the Poetry Center has brought to the campus such talent as Dylan Thomas, Allen Ginsburg and W. H. Auden.

In past semesters funds from off-campus readings and gifts supplemented AS funding. This year the center has increased its activities on campus and cannot expect much financial help from other sources.

This semester's scheduled activities include 12 campus events—student readings and readings by Elizabeth Bishop and Mark Strand.

Credentials 'break' seen for state teachers; decision due

California teachers may get a break from "academic" and "non-academic" specifications on their teaching credentials.

The State Board of Education has been persuaded that such specifications have no meaning, but it remains for the State Legislature to eliminate them.

A change would involve the 1961 Fischer Bill, which is responsible for the present teaching specifications.

"The Fischer Bill has caused much confusion and debate since it was put into practice," said Dennis Doyle, member of a joint legislative committee set up to study the problem.

Under the Fischer Bill a teacher with an AB in courses such as social science, humanities, or mathematics would receive an "Academic" license.

"Non-academic" would apply to those teachers with an AB in business, home economics, physical education and similar courses.

"Although the elimination of these terms would have nothing to do with salary," Doyle said, "it would allow, for example, a coach in junior high or high school to become an administrator without him having to pick up another AB before taking courses in school administration."

Doyle and his committee will be flying to Massachusetts in November to go over a two year study by the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education on the credential practices of that state and New York.

"From what we find there, and from our own study of California practices, we'll be able to make concrete proposals to the Legislature by January 30 and hopefully get an acceptance or rejection by March," Doyle said.

Another area the California committee will be examining is the study the Massachusetts committee made on new ways of teaching in the ghetto.

"One of the greatest failings in California has been in the area of teacher training for ghetto schools," Doyle said.

"We're trying to get proposals before the Legislature to provide special conditions under which a person with both an AB and some experience—say a Peace Corps person—could teach," Doyle said.

If the Legislature accepts the committee's proposals for changes in California's credential practices, the bill would then have to be signed by Governor Reagan.

Faculty will decide AFROTC fate in ballot

For the second time this year SF State's faculty will vote on whether they want the AFROTC contract to be terminated.

The vote last May, in which a 283-251 majority voted to continue the contract, was conducted in an assembly. This time ballots will be sent out and returned by mail during a 5 day period.

A special Academic Senate subcommittee composed of Earl Jones, Eric Solomon and Theodore Treutlein has prepared pro and con arguments and other informational data on the issue, which will be sent out with the ballots.

The ballots will read:

a) It shall be the policy of SF State College that the College AFROTC contract and programs shall be continued.

b) It shall be the policy of SF State College that the college AFROTC contract and programs shall be terminated.

The Senate has been discussing the ROTC issue all semester. On October 15, Helen Bedesem offered a resolution which would have committed the Senate to an anti-ROTC position as a protest against the Vietnam War.

The resolution read:

* Whereas the Vietnam War continues to permeate the campus with a pernicious and destructive effect upon the educational experience of all our students, and

* Whereas anything that the faculty can do to support student opposition to the Vietnam War will, in some small way, diminish that destructive effect, and

* Whereas the control of instructional departments is a matter for decision by local campuses of the California State Colleges, and

* Whereas the basic purpose of AFROTC instruction is involved with the destruction of human beings, rather than helping them with their personal growth and enlightenment, be it therefore

* Resolved that the contract between the AFROTC and San Francisco State College be terminated as soon as possible and, in any event, by the end of the current year, and furthermore be it therefore

* Resolved that the Academic Senate conduct a referendum by the faculty with the recommendation that the faculty approve the Senate's action.

The Senate never voted on this resolution. Instead Richard Axen, professor of higher education, offered a substitute motion which eliminated everything except the last resolution calling for a referendum. This substitute motion was passed by the Senate 20-11.

Senators who oppose ROTC feel that this time there is a good chance that the faculty will vote to terminate the contract.

The lack of student violence this semester will be an important factor in the vote, according to an administration official.

Many felt that the vote on May 21 was to some extent a reaction by the faculty against the alleged violence of student demonstrators.

Even if the faculty votes to end the ROTC contract the final decision must be made by President Smith, Chancellor Glen Dumke, and the Board of Trustees.

President Smith has not promised to abide by the decision of the faculty, and in the past has supported retention of the ROTC program.

Smith's Black Studies statement

In a statement issued Tuesday, SF State President Robert Smith called for "assistance and cooperation from the entire college community and the legislature if we are not to close the college for lack of funds or other reasons."

The statement, on "Black and Ethnic Studies," pointed out the "progress" SF State has made in that field in recent years. He cited the hiring of minority faculty, admittance of 428 students from minority backgrounds and authorization of a Black Studies Department as examples.

All these actions were taken without any additional money being allotted from the state, Smith said. But, if additional funds are not forthcoming, the college will be in financial trouble and will have to cut back programs and admissions for the Spring semester, he added.

"Response still does not me the pressing needs," Smith said.

This can cause frustration and disappointment to many people involved, he said, and can be used by those seeking to destroy the programs or the college itself to make demands that cannot be met, he said.

"The probable results of such tactics," Smith said, "would more likely bring the college to a temporary halt."

Smith said the college community might be tempted to throw up its hands in discouragement and despair in this climate of frustration.

But, he assured, the college administration will be making serious efforts in the near future to attempt to resolve budget issues that arose from decisions in past years.

"Those seriously concerned with the further developments of the college and the success of its innovative program will resist the temptation to make unreasonable demands for support until we can get our heads above water," Smith concluded.

GE program review is underway

The new General Education Program—currently under study by the Academic Senate—will be reviewed Thursday, with tenative passage of the program projected for late fall.

The proposal, to modernize GE courses, programs, and requirements at SF State, will go into effect in fall, 1969.

The new program "is geared to encourage the individual student's interest and creativity," without limiting curriculum to arbitrary state college requirements, spokesmen said.

Initiation of the policy would allow students and faculty in each department to create the unique general studies program.

Intention

"To develop abilities—practiced arts of the mind, eye, hand, and spirit—that allow free men to use their knowledge in humane ways" is the intention of the revised policy.

Under the guidance of faculty members, each student would be allowed to set up his own general education program and pattern.

A new general education council also would be established, with part of its body comprised of students with voting power in the council. Thus, students would have a voice in controling the courses offered.

Teenagers hired to ride busses

Forty black teenagers are being hired by the city to ride the Muni in the Bayview-Hunters Point area during school rush hours and keep order among rambunctious teenagers.

The $278,000 program was approved by the Public Utilities Commission.

Uniformed and plainclothes police have failed to solve the problems of violence and disorder on buses.

Sylvester Brown, community worker for the Economic Opportunity Council in Hunters Point, hopes the new Transportation Assistant Program will be operating within three weeks.

Residents of the Hunters Point community have been advocating the program for six months.

The 40 young men, at $2.50 per hour, will assist passengers in boarding and departure, protect buses against damage, help the driver deal with unruly youths, help provide route information and learn the general Muni operation, so as to eventually qualify as drivers.

Another duty will be to help drivers deal with truant youngsters who ride the buses all day instead of attending school.

Limp, uneven, tedious--'Sergeant' opens city's annual film festival

By Bruce Campbell

It was exceptionally convenient that officials chose "The Sergeant" to open San Francisco's Twelfth Annual Film Festival so as not to mar the mediocrity of opening night festivities.

Happily, "The Sergeant" didn't threaten first nighters with anything better than Jack Valenti who bad mouthed a couple of lame jokes about San Francisco's hippies.

Even if the former Presidential buddy boy chucked his drawl, you could still tell he's from Texas.

But one isolated quality of "The Sergeant" is its attempt to deal with homosexuality in the military.

Apparently, the military has become such a lush symbol for homosexuality that even American cinema has begun to lavish attention on it.

(One remembers with interest the group of San Francisco homosexuals who staged a heart-broken protest last year because the Army wouldn't enlist them. Possibly, the Army prefers to grow its own).

John Huston's "Reflections in a Golden Eye" was the first film to effectively suggest that the military is a breeding ground for homosexuality and other deviant behavior.

In "The Sergeant," Rod Steiger goes one step beyond Marlon Brando and almost gets his man.

Queer Mixture

A 16 year veteran of the Army, Steiger portrays a scowling Master Sergeant named Callan who experiences a queer mixture of guilt and sexual arousal after strangling a young German soldier. This feeling is preserved within the festering, brooding mind of Callan when he is assigned to an Army depot base in France after the war.

Almost joyously, he discovers a young soldier (John Phillip Law) who roughly resembles the young German he strangled eight years ago.

Steiger's strange perpetuation of guilt and sexual desire is reminescent of "Sundays With Cybelle" where a French fighter pilot kills a child in Indochina and suffers perverse and agonizing guilt, a condition which leads him to befriend a young girl.

Male-Worship

But Steiger's peculiar aberration is more an outgrowth of military inbreeding than emotional trauma. Just as in prison, where homosexuality is also rampant, the military is a system which forces the intimacy of its inmates. But the military eclipses prison with its tight cult of male-worship; the male body is glorified as a fetishism within itself.

As good cinema, however, "The Sergeant" is a limp and uneven effort with bits and snips of tedious scenes which offer the continuity of a family picture album.

Coupling homosexuality with the military, demands an attentive camera and excellent editing. But the love triangle between Steiger, Law and French actress Ludmila Mikael is full of slack and should have been pulled to sharp angles, an ability glaringly absent from novice director Flynn.

As expected, the film is more an excuse for Steiger to exhibit his talents than to make any meaningful statement.

But there is something painfully self-conscious about Steiger's style. Just as many critics contend that Hemingway mimicked his own writing style in later works, Steiger seems to repeat his mannerisms of "No Way to Treat a Lady" and "The Heat of the Night" with narcisstic monotony.

Narcisstic in the sense that Steiger preens before the camera more than he develops his character for the viewer's benefit.

And if the viewer manages to survive the overdose of boredom without falling into a fatal sleep, he'll find that the last scene of "The Sergeant" is a classical cliche-riddled escape from an uninspired plot.

Bob Wayne Ousley, Walter Willison (rear) and Eron Tabor are featured members of the Apocalypse, a rock group, in the American Conservatory Theatre production of the musical, "Your Own Thing."

ACT's mod musical...

Huzzas, hostility for 'Own Thing'

By Bruce Campbell

Ever since the American Conservatory Theatre brought "Your Own Thing" to San Francisco last summer, the mod musical has been the target of a mixed barrage of huzzas and hostility.

Favorable reviews have praised the play for its occult quality to close the generation gap, and other reviews have assailed it as a pretentious patchwork of avante-garde subculture which panders to bourgeois sentimentality.

Undoubtedly, the musical's awkward philosophy cannot compare to the tight polemics of radical theatre, even though many of the stage techniques in "Your Own Thing" show a veiled promise for such a comparison.

The slick screen projections of John Wayne, Everett Dirksen, Shirley Temple and Humphrey Bogart expand the confined dimensions of the stage, and are a travesty to treasured myths in American society. The musical's elastic, bouncy rock beat creates an elusive sensation of entertainment.

In an obtuse sense, the play is a mixture of Marat de Sade and Mickey Mouse with a touch of George Burns. In an acute sense, "Your Own Thing" is a cheap commercialization of hip philosophy which attempts to process and package the youth movement and peddle it off as cute musical morality.

Moneymaker

But "Your Own Thing" is an all-time moneymaker for ACT. And who has spent all this money? Mostly people over 30.

The night I attended the performance, the audience was clotted with everyone from the middle-aged to the elderly. They received the musical with an elemental ecstacy as they clapped and guffawed at the slightest hint of wit. Certainly, there were some oldsters who weren't amused, but the great bulk of them were elated at being able to "finally understand" youth.

I really wonder how turned-on the same audience would get over the Mime Trope or an Ed Bullin play at the Bantu Theatre. Most likely they would be repelled or alienated.

The same irony exists in cinema where "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner" packaged miscegenation in pleasing wrapping up and sold its soul to middle class audiences. The success of this film explains the relative failure of much better ones such as Melvin Van Peeble's "Story of a Three Day Pass" or LeRoi Jones' "The Dutchman."

If "Your Own Thing" possessed any kind of residual honesty, it is doubtable whether it would succeed anywhere except in certain theatre cults.

Instead, the young performers in "Your Own Thing" espouse hip sentiments while dolled up in their ruffles, bell-bottoms and curls. The effect is comparable to Charlie Brown saying a dirty word or Lucy getting pregnant.

Dick and Jane

But the audience realizes that beneath all that make-up and eye shadow exists Dick and Jane romping with Spot in the safe and secure back yard of suburban America. Yes, they look a little rebellious, but the basic wholesomeness of the performers arouses a wave of nostalgia from the audience.

I think for this reason, "Your Own Thing," widens, rather than diminishes, the generation gap.

The average adult has a negative image of the hippie—somebody with long hair, loose morals, addicted to drugs.

But the hippies in "Your Own Thing" are escapist versions of the real thing, composite abstractions of sugared plums and puppy dog tails.

Will a middle-aged hippie-hater see "Your Own Thing" and be magically filled with love and understanding for the hippie who asked him for a spare dime as he entered the theatre?

If anything, "Your Own Thing" demonstrates the wide gap between different concepts of theatre.

Spoelstra: 'I'm a lyric poet...'

By Ted Rabinowitsh

Mark Spoelstra, a folksinger who thinks of himself as a "lyric poet," ends his booking Sunday night at the Lion's Share in Sausalito.

Spoelstra's songs have a richly melancholic life-is-hard-but-in-sadness - there - is - fullness - and - beauty quality. They are strongly influenced by country-western music—not the kind of country-western music that whines on the radio, but deeper, similar to the style of Ian and Sylvia's songs.

Spoelstra has a strong presence on stage. His strawberry-blond goatee and mustache, brown leather vest, piercing eyes and easy-going manner give him a charismatic aura.

The night I saw him, he had a bad cold. He claimed his throat was congested and sore. Despite this, however, his voice carried notes well and he performed admirably.

Spoelstra, who played all his songs on a 12-string guitar, was accompanied by Mitch Greenhill on a six-string steel guitar. The combination of the two, with Spoelstra playing rhythm and Greenhill the lead, was fantastic. The two instruments and styles complemented each other and the total sound was full and beautiful.

Spoelstra quit after only a few songs because of his cold and Greenhill performed a set of his own. He sounded weak and his guitar tinny after the fullness of the preceding set.

'FunnyGirl' is sparkling

"Funny Girl"—Naturally, the only good reason to see this film is Barbra Streisand, that euphonous flat-chested siren with a Fosdick physiognomy.

Gliding through her paces like a sleek and angular Afghanistan hound, Streisand sparkles in her role. Her ungainly, awkward face is beautiful, proving that beauty is soul-deep.

The tragic flaw in the film is Omar Sharif, who stands around smiling like a large plastic dream doll with programmed platitudes spilling from his mouth with sloppy indifference.

But, again, Streisand overcomes Sharif's lack of talent as her body seems to flow across the screen with a dazzling harmony.

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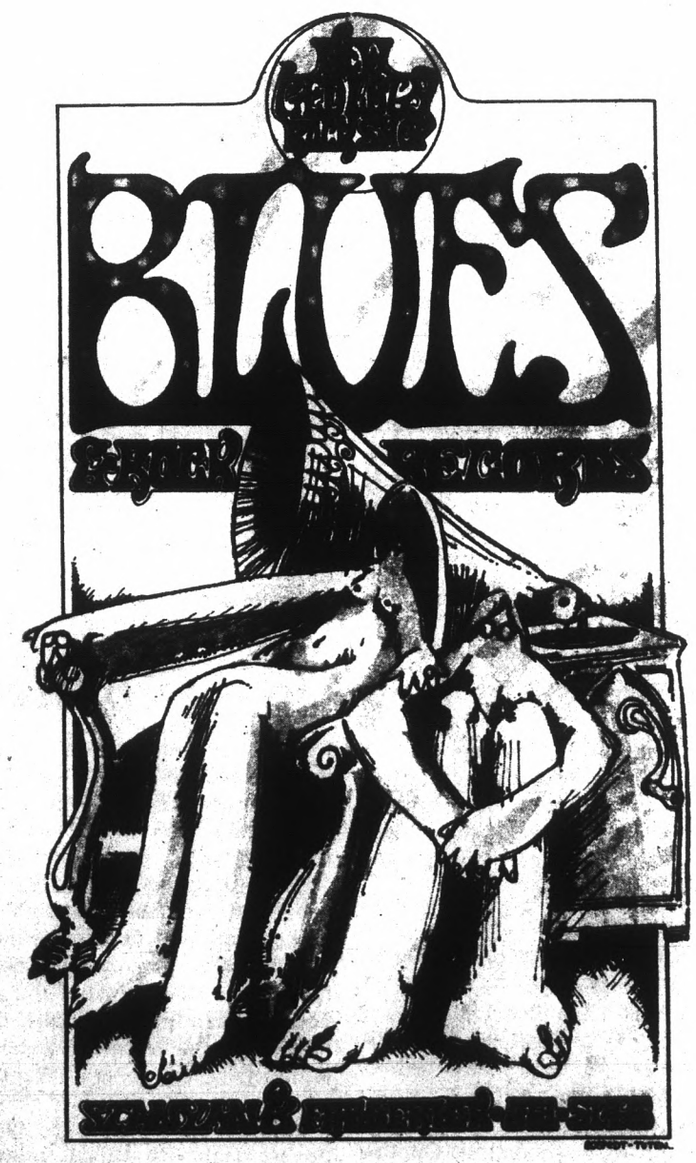

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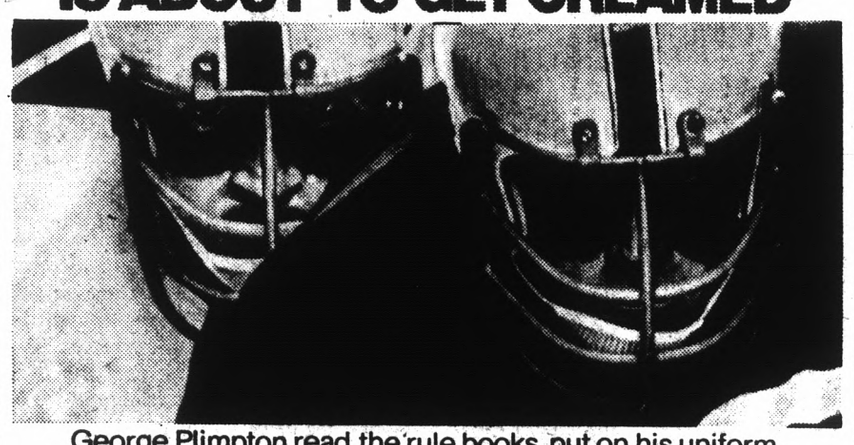

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SDS-worker alliance pursued-- plans of a 'revolution' denied

By Billy Hester

Twenty S.F. State students manned SDS "work-in" barricades this summer at eight Bay Area factories. This local "infiltration" was part of a nationwide SDS campaign.

When the students returned to campus this fall their efforts were termed by the press a "dismal failure" at formenting revolution amidst the working class.

The SDS members emphatically denied any revolutionary ardor in their overtures to the working class.

Student Movement

"The work-in just asked students to work in factories and make friends for the student movement," said Elena Dillon, a 21-year-old senior music major. "They tried to explain the campus struggle, the war in Vietnam and racism in terms of higher wages and other worker problems"

Nationally, SDS has split on its views concerning the working class. Many SDS chapters are inclined to organize student intellectuals and abandon the working class.

Local members feel no significant social change can be made without help from the working class. At a time when they think the student movement is becoming more powerful they feel it is imperative to begin a dialogue with the workers. They see a need to circumvent the bad image of student protesters in the minds of the working class that students feel has been foisted on them by the national press.

"We can't isolate ourselves," said Sue Bethel, 23, a third-year art major. "The campus can't just serve a minority of the students."

'It's Easy'

"It's easy for students to sit back and intellectualize about the workers," Mrs. Dillon interjected.

"Students alone won't ever really change anything," Miss Bethel added. "We've known this on a theoretical level all along."

Work-in coordinator Jan Solganick feels that students now have a basis for communication with the workers. "On the whole there was very little baiting of the students by the workers whenever we were able to openly reveal that we were students.

A former student, Chris Phillips, who describes his relationship with SDS as "only tenuous," railed against what he calls "the pervasive anti-intellectualism in America" — an anti-intellectualism he feels is shared by the working class. "The average worker is a pretty ordinary guy," Phillips said. "He hates protesters and students with a purple passion and is suspicious of colleges."

"A lot of that is very real," Miss Bethel admitted. "If people sit home and only see us on television and only read the paper they think we are just a bunch of unpleasant people who want to take over the colleges. We tried to make them see that student power is not what we want."

What the students say they really want is campus action to help the people they feel are really paying for the campus—the working class.

The campus SDS this year will keep its labor committee. Its activities will be similar to those of the past—leaflet factories, support strikes, getting more working class students on the campus. and explaining the campus struggle to the workers.

Moralistic Issue

SDS members also will attempt to make the war less a moralistic issue of the students and more a "working conditions" issue to the workers. The SDS hopes to tell students what to expect when they graduate and enter the labor pool.

"Primarily," Mrs. Dillon said, "we just want to make ties with the workers so we can begin to make progress. Right now we are at a standstill."

Despite the imputations of the press, SDS members have not been sanguine about revolution among the workers.

"Conditions will have to be a little different," Mrs. Solganick contended. "There are still too many bones the system can throw the workers—from McCarthy to Wallace. Workers are generally not that up tight."

Mission youths flock to the Youth Opportunity Center in the hopes of finding employment. —Photos by John Gonzales

For Mission 's young and old, the story is the same: no jobs

(Editor's note: This article is the fourth of a five part series.)

By John Gonzales

"I need a job, just anything," mutters Miguel and countless others. In most cases they are high school drop-outs in the city's racially mixed Mission District.

"For the sake of my children, my parents and my little brothers and sisters, please help me." The Mission's young and old suffer from language, skills, education and citizenship barriers.

Unemployment is a major problem. According to figures by the Mission Economic Opportunity Center based on the 1960 population census, the Mission District now has an unemployment rate of 14 percent. This compares to the 3.7 percent national rate and the 4.5 percent California rate.

A recent Department of Labor study shows that youth unemployment in the Mission is 30 percent of the total unemployment rate for the community.

Ed Tachet, director of Mission Youth Opportunity Center, believes that the problem is "very grave" and that job placement is hampered by "stiff employer requirements" and insufficient skills by youths.

Referrals

"Fundamentally we handle the drop-outs, the unskilled, the poorly educated youngsters aged 16 to 22," Tachet said.

Consequently, most of our referrals have been to training programs under Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Manpower Development and Training Act."

Most youths refuse to leave the Mission because they are afraid or feel insecure about language or education problems they might have, Tachet believes.

'Kids Qualified'

Marsha Rosenbaum, who heads Mission High School's newly formed Career Development and Placement Center, said that "our kids feel they're qualified for something more than sweeping stores or washing windows at $1.40 per hour."

But the problem of getting Mission High students jobs is twofold.

First, many people don't hire Mission High students because bad publicity the school may get, believes Miss Rosenbaum.

Second, Miss Rosenbaum's department "is understaffed."

"I'd like to get out of the office and find some jobs for the kids, but I can't because I'm usually the only one here," she said.

In addition to city and state employment agencies, community organizations, such as Horizons Unlimited and Mission Rebels are working to alleviate the Mission's high unemployment problem.

Horizons Unlimited concentrates on helping the community's drop-outs and potential drop-outs.

The organization's director, Jack Sandoval, is perturbed by the "inefficiency" of the present school system in providing job information, and the lack of trade union cooperation within the city.

There should be one central office—"a skills bank"—where all unions would be represented, believes Sandoval.

"Mister, I need a job!"

A union representative in the school system "would provide the male population information about job requirements and its future."

"The trade unions are discriminating against minorities," Sandoval said.

"They offer our kids a six week course without pay, on how to take their exams. Then you take the exam to see if you can take the exam."

The tests, according to Sandoval, are geared for the average white person.

"They deal with relative terms not experienced by our kids."

Lee Soto, director of Arriba Juntos, sees discrimination as "a contributing factor" in Mission's unemployment scene.

"They can't find us when they need people to fill jobs, but for a war . . ." Soto said.

Discrimination against the Spanish-speaking, according to Soto, "is more subtle."

Language Question

"If you've got a Spanish accent you're not hired. Furthermore, Filipino dentists can't practice here because they've had no undergraduate work in the U.S., and can't speak English."

"The question is language," said Juan Sagastume, employment counselor for Mission Adult Opportunity Center.

Likewise, the adults suffer from language, skills, and education problems.

Because adults suffer language and skills problems, Latin Americans "have a monopoly" on restaurant, laundry, dishwashing, janitorial, chambermaid, and garment industry jobs, Sagastume said.

Mission itself, Sagastume said, "does not have much industry to do any real hiring."

"We've tried to develop jobs within the mission, but we've come up only with store work."

City sewage becomes a hazard

If you think swimmers are prohibited from most San Francisco beaches only because of dangerous undertows, you are partly right. Another reason is the presence of sewage.

Sewage is being pumped into the bay in such a low state of treatment that swimming in many places is a health hazard.

San Francisco Board of Supervisors' health committee is working on the problem, and has recommended the system be enlarged.

According to the Department of Public Works, it may cost $230 million to remedy the ill.

San Francisco's sewage problem stems from the peculiar fact that a single underground system is used to carry off both sewage and rainwater.

When the weather is fine, the system works well. But during a storm the rainwater, plus regular sewage, will cause the system to "overflow."

Also, rainwater by the time it reaches the sewage system is full of contaminants, which are picked up as the rain washes pollutants from the air and flushes oil, animal waste and other debris from the streets.

The ideal solution to the problem would seem to be separate sewage and storm draining systems.

The price for a separate storm system would be billions of dollars.

But there are other problems the city must face regarding Bay pollution.

For example, it recently has been found, said Robert Berrend, professor of biology here, that chromium salt wastes from a chrome-plating plant can interfere with cities' sewage treatment systems and "possibly stop the treatment altogether."

The reason is that chromium salts stop the chemical processes which "breakdown" the sewage, according to Berrend.

The only solution to this problem, he says, is a city ordinance barring the disposal of such chemicals in the city's sewage system.

Judicial court returns after 4-year absence

Soon, after an absence of four years, students at S.F. State will have the right of trial by their peers.

Backed by a new appeal, S.F. State will have its first official student judicial court since 1964.

AS President Russell Bass, currently directing a talent search to fill the seven-man tribunal, feels the court will be ready "within two weeks" to handle campus disciplinary problems. Prior attempts have been made but all have failed.

The Associated Students have allocated $500 to the court for grant-in-aids this year, and in addition the court has received the services of Ed Reavis, assistant dean of students, as an adviser.

"My responsibility is to act as a liaison, help the judges get together, then help the court seek a workable, equitable system of justice on campus," Reavis said.

"We're in the buildup stage—meeting with the appointed judges and selecting a chief justice."

The court will be structured and conducted similar to the U.S. Supreme Court, and will contain seven justices—two from the faculty and five appointed by Bass—including one chief justice.

No immediate cases are planned. Disciplinary cases prior to this semester will not be heard.

"All new cases would probably continue on into the next semester," Bass said. "The court would never get going if it had to handle cases from the past."

PHOENIX Bread & Butter

As a service to SF State students, the Phoenix will provide listings of jobs available through the college.

Students may inquire about the following jobs at the Placement Office, BSS 125 from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.

MAN NEEDED to sell wooden shutters, louvred doors for company in SF. Mon. through Fri. from 1-5 p.m., some Sat. work. Should be Soph. or J. $2.00/hr. no. 360-25.

CHINESE-SPEAKING MAN needed to help out in kitchen of restaurant near campus. 11 a.m. or 12 noon-3 or 4 p.m. Tues. through Sun. Age 18-25, experience preferred. Most have local references. $1.75/hr. no. 410-85.

SALES GIRL NEEDED for gift shop at Fisherman's Wharf. Mon. through Wed. 3-11 p.m., Sat. and Sun. 12-8 p.m. Age 22 or over, neat appearance. Should have own car. $1.75/hr. plus meals. no. 360-1

MAN NEEDED to teach wood sculpture, carpentry, ceramics (wheel and sculpture) to physically handicapped adults and young adults at a rehab center in the Marina. Must be able to work 8 hrs./day on Mon. and Fri. if qualified, other hrs. may be available. Art background and BA degree a must. $2.00-$3.00/hr.—negotiable. no. 110-6

GIRL NEEDED to teach weaving, creative stitchery, knitting, etc. at rehab center near the Marina for physically handicapped adults and young adults. Must have background in art, degree preferred. Hrs. to be arranged. $2.00-$3.00/hr.—negotiable. no. 110-5

GIRL needed as jr. accountant for man with accounting practice. Office near campus. Requires first and second year of accounting and prefer experience. Hrs. 1-5 pm Mon. thru Fri., or flexible according to schedule. $1.75-$3/hr. to start, depending on qualifications and experience. #240-57

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High school troubles

(Continued from Page 1)

rado and decided that high schools "are good recruiting grounds."

The atmosphere of the high school in America is repressive, non-productive, and inhumane, . . . we will organize in the high schools to move students to overthrow that system," an SDS statement said.

Poly's new black principal, Nathaniel Brook, doesn't think things are quite so bad.

"I think we've been able to handle Polytechnic without police. I don't think we are at the point where police would come in," Brook said.

He labelled the demands of the 20 Poly teachers as "highly subjective evidence."

"It would disperse the black kids; they won't be in a particular place where they are reinforcing each other negatively."

"Integration is the only right way to go," Brook said.

Brook said that he could remedy Poly's problems with a handpicked faculty "composed of people who have had success in teaching the type of student we get at Poly."

Murray claims 'stall'

(Continued from Page 1)

Once the program has IPC approval it will be submitted to the Academic Senate. Eventually, it must be approved by the State College Board of Trustees and Chencellor Glen Dumke.

Miksak pointed out that both the Academic Senate and the Trustees have already approved the black studies program "in principle."

The demands drawn up by the BSU include:

* That black studies courses now offered through various departments at SF State must be under the sole jurisdiction of the Black Studies Department.
* That a Department of Black Studies be formed with authority to grant a degree in Black Studies.
* That 128 unfilled openings for black students this semester be filled by the spring of 1969 and that any black student wishing to attend SF State be admitted by the fall of 1969.
* That Helen Bedesem, coordinator of student financial aid, be replaced by a black administrator more capable of meeting the needs of black students.
* That Murray be allowed to remain in his current teaching position.
* That the Board of Trustees current move to control the Associated Students Legislature be resisted.
* That Hare be appointed to full professor status with salary comparable to his qualifications, and
* That black students and black employees be given the right to strike without penalty.

Degree Scheduled

Miksak said that under the SF State academic master plan, which was passed by the Trustees at their Oct. 23-24 Fresno meeting, Black Studies has been scheduled to offer a degree in 1969-70.

He also said that Black Studies courses now existing in other departments will remain under departmental jurisdiction.

In a statement on "Black and Ethnic Studies" earlier this week, President Robert Smith asked students to "resist the temptation to make unreasonable demands" on the Black Studies issue. See story on page three.

RULE 22 MAY PRESENT PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

itive action seems an unlikely prospect considering the nature of the group in the AS and the pressure that some organizations can employ.

Pressure

When last year's Legislature Speaker, Pat Kimbly, was asked if there ever was pressure from hut programs at Legislature meetings, he replied: "It's done by every organization that has some financial bill at stake."

Kimbly places the blame for actions of the current AS on the shoulders of the student electorate. Only 25 percent of the students voted last May.

"The group in office promised to rubber stamp the hut programs, and the huts wanted to spend their money with as few strings as possible," Kimbly said.

"The students who didn't vote can't gripe about the way their money is being spent."

Kimbly said that something like Rule 22 was "more or less" done in the past on an informal basis.

"I'm in favor of the rule," Kimbly said. "But I can see abuses of it because it makes a mockery of line-item budgetry.

With the rule change someone could set up an off-campus address and pay the rent of ten people unless Yamamoto wants to get nosey and check," Kimbly said. "And it's doubtful AS would do anything about it in terms of punishment when the next budget came due."

Russell Bass

Nyman said the rule was implemented now because there is a new AS government and a new AS Business Manager and the organizations want to be certain what they are doing.

Yamamoto was chosen Business Manager this summer, after a grueling personal examination by each of the programs.

Yamamoto replaced Harold Harroun, who was fired by AS July 12 after he refused to resign.

Harroun now is an accounting officer for the college. His dismissal climaxed a long series of disputes over AS programs and financial policies.

Authorizations

"All the authorizations come through me," Yamamoto said. "They must be co-signed by the Treasurer. It's up to us to decide if the money is being spent within the scope of the program."

The possibility that this method of operating violates State Board of Trustees requirements for the handling of state funds was scotched by the college's Business Manager, Orrin DeLand.

Sheldon Nyman

"The AS is a corporation. The administration doesn't have any control over the money either.

"There probably is some point beyond which the Trustees won't tolerate actions of the AS. A persuasion of common purpose among the student body, the administration and the faculty might move them," DeLand said.

Downtown Center Extension: not ivy but grime for SF State's urban arm

(Continued from Page 1)

gree, Golden said, and only six units may be applied toward a graduate degree.

The school offers a complete program that meets G.E. requirements, and "as many standard upper division courses as we can handle."

All Downtown Center programs and faculty are in coordination with the Holloway Avenue campus, and the standards of the two institutions are equivalent.

Golden, who feels today's program is an improvement from the first days of the college, wants to do better. But he feels hampered by the size of the building.

"We have 5,000 to 6,000 students, the bulk of them at night, and only 19 classrooms. We can't expand in this building.

"The fourth floor was closed off after the State Fire Marshal inspected two years ago," Golden said. "That same inspection led to mandatory installation of fire escapes and sprinklers, costing us classroom space."

'No Breadth'

Golden said the present circumstances allow "no breadth."

"We simply can't build a decent program because of limited facilities and space. We can't undertake an extensive science program, for example, because of the lack of laboratory facilities. We should have full majors, rather than the veneer we now present, and we need programs tied in with community groups," he said.

Despite these problems, Golden said, students at Downtown Center are highly motivated and take a pride in their institution and their work."

The walls of the building display photographs, paintings and collages from the school's art division, one of the more active areas of the school.

'Heterogeneous Group'

"We have a heterogeneous group of students here," Golden said.

"Many are here because they got into academic difficulty at the main campus, and can get back only through here. Others don't qualify for the main campus in the first place and want to work here so they eventually can transfer.

"Mobility is another reason for attending here. Some people arrive in the city in July or August and can't get into SF State, so they come here instead," Golden said.

"Still others are in the midstream of life—business and professional people who suddenly decide they're tired of what they're doing, and who decide to re-orient.

"Finally, you have young people just out of high school, seeking some kind of meaningful experience other than television, who come here to do something worthwhile and to meet people," Golden said.

The latter aim is more easily filled in the Downtown Center's informal atmosphere than at the main campus, Golden believes.

"Many people who come here have been at the main campus and are tired of being pushed around in the mill out there," he said.

Golden feels that the student-teacher relationship at Downtown Center is "especially healthy."

"These relationships are much more face-to-face," he said, "and there is a much better sense of intimacy."

Golden turned to prospects of the school's future. Another State Fire Marshal's inspection is due in 1970, and after that the future of Downtown Center is "anybody's guess."

Golden believes that the time the center spends on its current site is limited. "The adjacent building has been sold, will be demolished in the next two years, and will be replaced by a major hotel. Renovation of our building is unlikely, because it would cost more to renovate than to rebuild."

Golden envisions an interim program developing "over the next four or five years. This probably will yield eventually to a large downtown center complex that will house a regular resident program, as well as the extension program," he said.

Golden looks hopefully to these changes. "With adequate space," he said, "we could enroll double what we have now."

In the meantime he and his dedicated faculty and students will have to be content to labor where they are, with the Drake Hotel's Starlite Roof overlooking their endeavors, the Nob Hill Art Gallery serving as their neighbor and San Francisco's cable cars clattering by and clanking an occasional salute.

WATCH

Poll watch for Alan Cranston, William Newsom and Willie Brown.
Help get out the vote by walking precincts and poll watching on election day, Tuesday, November 5.
Meet at 3:30 at 691 McAlister Street (Willie Brown's HDQ). Work for four hours; 4 to 8 p.m.
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All the things I like about the Daily Gater:

'Greed, lack of compassion...'

THE HAIGHT: AN END TO AN EXPERIMENT IN LOVE

By Tony Rogers

Some forgotten hip sage once said "gluttony, greed and lack of compassion" caused America to become the most despised nation on earth.

Today those words describe the Haight-Ashbury district of San Francisco. What started as an experiment in love is ending in confusion and violence.

In the Haight a new life-style was born and young dreamers from all over the nation came to share in the new vision. The hopes of a generation were nurtured there.

The hopes and dreams have been scattered like Autumn's leaves. For those who remember the Haight as it was in the beginning the mood now seems bleak and hard.

"The cold winds of reality killed the Haight," said a Barb-vendor.

Those of us here now are like maggots living off the corpse."

He stood on the street with his back to the sun holding his newspapers up for the Sunday tourists.

"It was inevitable. It was a beautiful scene in a screwed up world, man—like a pearl in a puddle of shit.

"We all knew it would sink. It was only a matter of time."

Nearby, a pretty girl sat cross-legged on the hood of an old Ford:

"Acid?" she lisped dully to the passing crowds.

A young man indicated he was interested in buying and she told him about "the new blue caps."

"Most of the 'street people' get uptight when their picture is taken."

"Much better than the pink ones—a real good trip," she said.

He paid $2 for a cap of LSD in what was a quick but unsurreptitious transaction.

Narco pushers are abundant on the sunny north side of the street. They sit on cars, lean against parking meters, stand on corners or walk up and down the block. Few seem cautious about whom they approach.

The "straight" person may be solicited three times on the same block.

Most of the "street people" get uptight when their picture is taken and demand to be paid. Tourists continually are asked for "change" as they walk down the street. The younger pseudo-hippies are as aggressive in hustling as a doorman in a North Beach clip joint.

Frequent Fights

Fights break out occasionally, especially at night.

On one recent Saturday, a young long-haired boy was leaning on a car offering crackers to passers-by. A group of young thugs walked by and one of them hit the long-hair's hand, scattering crackers on the sidewalk.

Down the street, two black men pounded each other with fists until a cop broke it up.

An old black man, apparently drunk, leaned up against a boarded storefront as a white hoodlum tried to go through his pockets for change. Some black men saw it and a fight ensued.

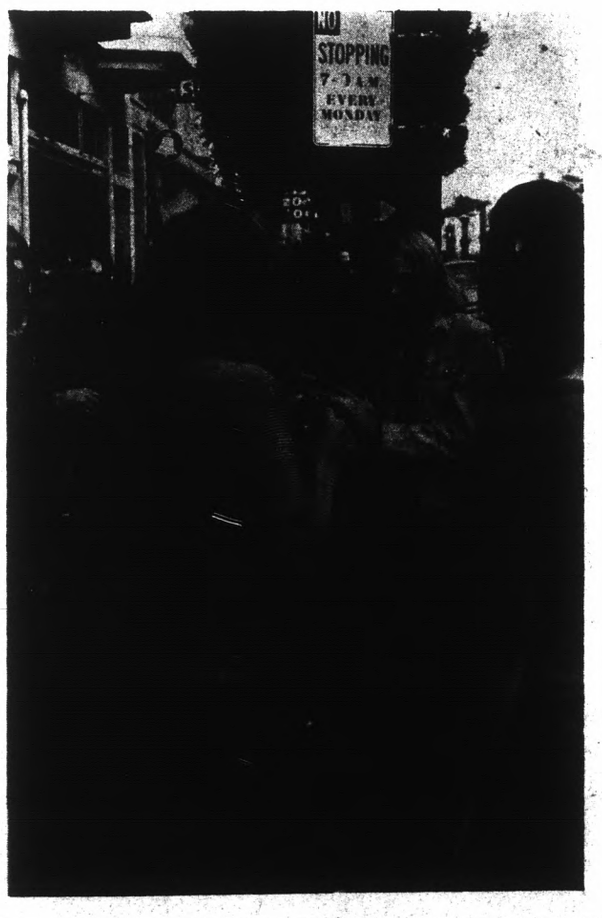
Such scenes are common in the Haight. Police say that in the first nine months of 1968 assaults increased 150 percent. Robbery is up 300 percent. Four people have been murdered.

Because of the violence, most of the original hip crowd has left. Being middle class kids, they followed the familiar middle class pattern. They came to the area and built a community. When things got rough they moved out—to Castro Valley, Nipon Machi, Noe Valley and the Mission.

Many of the original hips return to the Haight on the weekends to do their shopping, but they wouldn't want to live there.

Two men threaten to kill each other as a cop prepares to intervene.

Photos by Rogers



The Pied Piper of Haight (top). Dancing away another Sunday afternoon (left). Capitalism is the opium of the people (bottom). "Sure I like it man, but what are you gonna do if it rains?"(right).

Social force

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A noted educator contends that activists among the nation's 8 million college students number only 250,000, but "they are a significant social force."

Dr. Edward J. Shoben Jr., director of the commission on academic affairs of the American Council on Education, said last week that money and prestige were past motives for going to college. "Now such an education is essential for the furtherance of society as a whole."

Student unrest, Shoben contended, stems largely from frustration in not being heard on demands for participation in educational reform.

Seek tie-breaking vote for Union

The proposed $5.8 million College Union probably will be reconsidered by the State College Trustees on Nov. 25 and 26, according to one of the Trustees.

After the Trustees deadlocked 8-8 on the Union last week, Trustee Chairman Theodore Meriam said; "As far as the chair is concerned, the matter will be carried over to the next meeting."

The scene of the meeting will be Chancellor Glenn Dumke's office in Los Angeles.

Franklin Sheehan, director of campus planning, said, "we ought to meet with the Chancellor's planning staff and work out and clarify our disagreements."

At their Fresno meeting, the Trustees heard clashing viewpoints about the building's interior design, particularly arguments about what constitutes "usable space."

Harry Harmon, a member of Dumke's staff in charge of state college architecture, contended the Union had 104,000 square feet of usable space. Architect Moshe Safdie said the building had 143,000 usable square feet.

Safdie said one-third of the space below 6 feet, 8 inches in height could be used for bookcases and display areas.

Harmon said a room with "usable space" has a ceiling at least 6 feet, 8 inches above the floor. He said the Union's slanted walls take away too much floor space.

Some of the original objections to the Union were overcome at the Fresno meeting, however.

Fred Hummel, consulting architect to SF State, approved of moving the Union 30 feet closer to the Commons. Students could then move freely between buildings, he said.

And Trustee Luckman was concerned about cleaning the Union's windows, but Safdie said the windows would be jointed in the middle pane and would pivot open for cleaning.

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A GLIMPSE OF POST-GAME KEZAR

By John Hansen

Dingy Kezar Pavilion was quiet. Sounds from the last of the disgruntled San Francisco 49er fans leaving nearby Kezar Stadium filtered in and cast an eerie atmosphere over the antiquated arena.

Today, one corner of the pavilion was alive with light. Columbia Broadcasting System had set up an impromptu studio for their post-game show. Gil Stratton, wearing a blue blazer and dark slacks, eyed the cue cards and . . . . "Hi, everyone, this is Gil Stratton in NFL central at Kezar Stadium with the 'NFL Today,' but first a word . . . ."

The pavilion is just the place for roller derby, but somehow the almost clinical workings of television seemed out of place.

Just 30 feet away in the Baltimore Colt locker room things were beginning to pick up.

The Chesapeake Bay intruders had just dismantled the 'niners, 42-14, but the game soon took a backseat to the whirl of activity.

Fields Questions

Leaning against a wall, Colt coach Don Shula fielded questions from a dozen newsmen. "Give the boys a chance to relax before you go for interviews," Shula pleaded.

The questions ended and the room was a mixture of curious reporters and sweaty bodies.

While most reporters hunted Earl Morrall, who subbed for NFL great Johnny Unitas at quarterback, and Preston Pearson, who returned the opening kickoff 96 yards for a score.

I went looking for Fred Miller who played defensive tackle opposite 49er guard Elmer Collett, a 1966 product of SF State.

"I'll be with you in a minute," Miller said, weilding a razor.

The 250-pounder from Louisiana State finished the bout with his beard and stood in the middle of the room, dripping wet and wearing only his t-shirt. Quite a sight.

'Big Fast Boy'

How was Elmer Collett? "Well, he's a big fast boy," Miller said in his thick Louisiana drawl. Not a really profound statement, but it broke the ice.

"When Elmer took over for injured John Thomas last year I thought it would be nice and easy playing against a rookie. Well—it wasn't. Elmer is a good one."

As Miller turned for the shower, Senator Joseph Tydings of Maryland sauntered in. He looked disappointed in a way—perhaps he expected a cheering welcome.

He turned to his aide and murmured, "I can't tell who any of these guys are without their uniforms on."

The aide, showing why he's on the senator's staff, quickly pointed out star flanker Jimmy Orr, who was conducting a radio show for a Baltimore station.

The senator, knowing well the value of talking to the folks back home in an election year, bounded over to Orr.

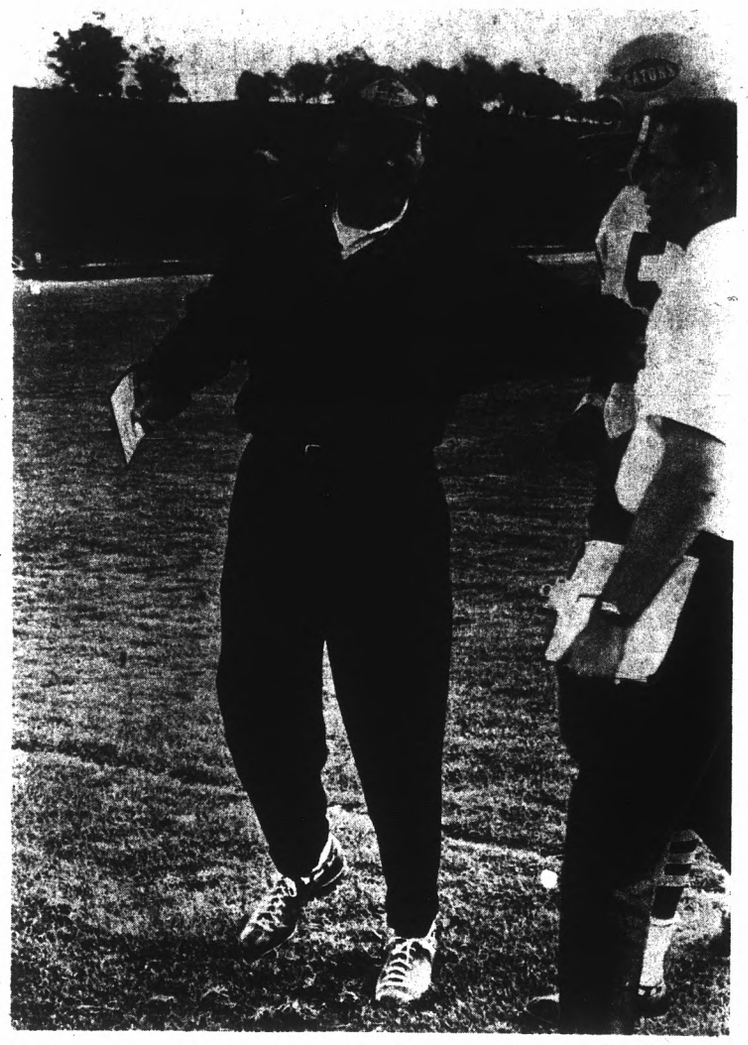
"Mighty nice to see one of my favorite Colts, Jimmy. You played a great game," Tydings drooled.

After that opener the interview got worse—I almost went back for a Gil Stratton commercial.

Having seen enough—I mean 40 pros and one politician is a lot—I headed for the door.

Two gigantic Colts slipped on their silk Nehru jackets near the door and came up with the best line of the day: "Let's go get some women."

In the background, Tydings was still talking.



Vic Rowan, Gator Football Coach

Undefeated Gator soccermen slip past Cal State, 1-0; 'It's a nice place to visit...'

As the saying goes, Cal State Hayward is a nice place to visit, but you wouldn't want to live there.

Just ask the SF State soccer team.

The Gators, undefeated in Far Western Conference play, narrowly upended the last-place Pioneers, 1-0, Saturday.

The lone score came midway through the second half when Nick Mashikian beat the CS Hayward goalie with a 15-yard kick inside the penalty area.

SF State coach Art Bridgman said the Gators were "fortunate" to get the win.

"We were very lucky that Hayward didn't have much of an offense. Their defense was outstanding and tough to score against," Bridgman said.

"The outcome of the game is an indication of how hard it is to win on the road in soccer."

Visitors' Problems

"Playing away from home on an unfamiliar field usually gives the visiting team plenty of problems to cope with," Bridgman said.

The Gator defense again was led by center-halfback Otto Boss.

"Boss, Tony Darcy, George Pieslack and Samir Kandil came up with the big play when we needed it," Bridgman said.

If the Gators are going to remain undefeated in conference play they must be able to win on the road.

During the next two weeks the SF State eleven travels to Chico and Davis for games that will determine the FWC title.

"First place is the only place to be, but if the boys can't defeat Chico State and UC Davis we are in real trouble," Bridgman said.

USAC evaluation due

Steam cars may be next at Indy

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Two inquiries about the possibility of entering steam cars in the Indianapolis 500-mile auto race have been received by Henry Banks, director of competition for the U.S. Auto Club.

The answer was the same: USAC will evaluate any new type of power plant, set standards, then evaluate it again after a season of racing.

The inquiries came from Lear Jet Aircraft Builders and from Andy Granatelli of STP Corp.

Granatelli contends his revolutionary gas turbine cars were put out of business by two years of USAC "re-evaluation" which cut their size.

He also asked about the German Wrankel Power Plant.

The Wrankel Plant is a novel engine, used in a small sports car, which has no crank shaft, connecting rods, pistons or conventional valves.

Dave Blackmer, STP publicity director, said Granatelli was not proposing to construct a steam car at this time but just wanted to get assurance that such an engine would be legal for three years without rules changes.

He said the same assurance was needed before going to work on the Wrankel, which he said would take at least 18 months to convert to USAC racing and would cost $250,000.

Banks said there was no way of knowing whether either a steam or a Wrankel engine would be merely competitive or vastly superior to conventional piston engines. He said after apparently fair standards were set, they would have to be reconsidered after some actual competition.

USAC directors twice cut the air intake area on Granatelli's turbine cars on the theory that they were unfairly fast and powerful. They have been pulled out of competition for next year, without making the necessary adjustments, because Granatelli contends they no longer will be competitive.

Gators play give-away, lose 37-20 to 'Jacks

By Joe DeLoach

It was give-away day at Arcata last Saturday. The largest crowd in Humboldt State College football history saw the Lumberjacks defeat the invading SF State Gators, 37-20.

A crowd of 8,000 fans cheered wildly as the SF State offense gave the 'Jacks 20 points on fumbles and pass interceptions before the Gator defense could break a sweat.

The win left Humboldt State on top of Far Western Conference with a 4-0 win-loss record. The Gators dropped to second place at 3-1.

"Humboldt State out-played us in every department and physically beat us. They just seemed to want the victory more than we did," said Vic Rowen, Gator head coach.

Rowen felt the failure of the offense to put points on the scoreboard offset the "outstanding effort" of the defense.

Souza, Sanchez

"Linebackers Dan Souza and Dave Sanchez played very well," he said.

Souza made 14 tackles and six assists, and Sanchez was credited with four tackles and two assists.

The SF State offense has fumbled 31 times during the season and 21 times has lost the ball to the opposition.

The Gator mentor makes no excuse for the miscues, but theoizes why the fumbles occurred:

"The offensive team consists primarily of junior college transfers and they simply have not developed and matured as fast as the coaching staff had hoped in order to become a consistent scoring unit."

The Scoring

The scoring of the game went this way:

In the first period Lumberjack quarterback Jim Costello threw a 19-yard touchdown pass to end Bob Burman.

Minutes later, Steve Getty intercepted a Gator pass and ran 98 yards for a score. SF State trailed at the end of the first quarter 13-0.

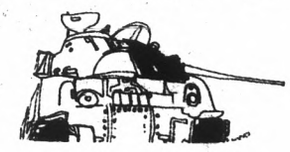
The Gators' situation was complicated in the second period. Costello ran for a touchdown, then went to the air for an 18-yard scoring pass to halfback Tom Walsh.

The Gators lit the scoreboard when Ted Fitzpatrick returned a kickoff for 96 yards, and at halftime the Lumberjacks led, 27-7.

In the third quarter Glenn Baker scored for SF State on a three-yard run, closing the gap to 27-14. But the 'Jacks put the game out of reach in the final stanza with a field goal and a touchdown.

The Gators ended the day's scoring when Al Simontiachhi lofted a 16-yard scoring pass to Lee Overstreet.

SF State will have a chance to get back on the winning track when UC Davis travels to Cox Stadium this Saturday at 1 p.m.



Been mugged lately? Try karate

By Robert Forsberg

Ever been mugged while walking in San Francisco's alleys?

Ever been beaten senseless by a thug or a cop in a demonstration?

Then do something about it!

You can join the Karate Club at SF State, taught by Gosei Yamaguchi. His father is Gogen Yamaguchi, the only tenth degree black belt holder in the world, who recently visited the campus.

A beginning student will quickly lose any misconceptions about karate.

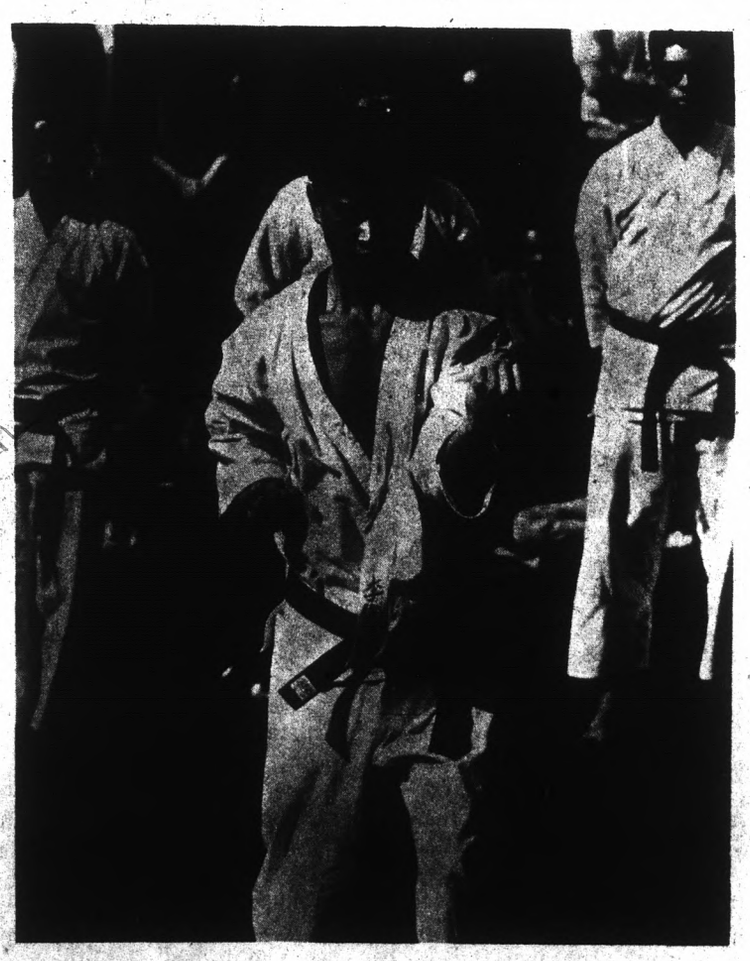
No time will be spent, for instance, breaking boards or smashing sand bags.

In a matter of weeks the student learns free-fighting techniques, which provide self-defense against evident attacks. Counterblows are thrown with the feet and hands.

Control, strength, and endurance are emphasized in free-fighting.

Karate is not only a physical sport. It is also a philosophy—a way of life. Coach Yamaguchi, responding to the question "have you ever fought anybody in the street?" replied, "only when provoked."

Karate students don't go out looking for fights. They respond only when violently attacked.



Karate expert demonstrating not only a sport but a way of life.

The student begins with basic physical conditioning, building his lungs and little-used muscles, to avoid injury. The student then learns basic methods of punching, kicking and blocking.

Next he learns Katas, which resembles ballet and gives him better control over his body.

The SF State Karate Club meets Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12 noon to 2 p.m., in the Men's Gym, room 124.

U.S. lass a jockey

LAUREL, Md. (AP)—Kathy Kusner, the Olympic equestrienne, was reluctantly granted a jockey's license Tuesday by the Maryland Racing Commission in compliance with a court order.

She is the first woman ever to be licensed to race horses on the flat at a major U.S. track where betting is legal.

Miss Kusner said she would not seek a ride until Nov. 26 at Laurel. She said she has commitments until then with the United States equestrian team.

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